The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886.

Entered at the Lehighton post-office as Second Class Mail Matter.

AN exercise of "lynch" law put a sudden end to the life of a monstrous brute at Eatontown, N. J., on Friday night. The sympathy for the cruelly maltreated woman is thus alloyed with a sense of mortification that such methods should come into play in a civilized Atlantic State even once in a century.

JUST before the outbreak of the war Stonewall Jackson, then a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, organized a Sunday school for colored children, which is still sustained by leading citizens there. This Sunday school has now set on foot a subscription for a monument to Jackson, which is meeting with a lively response among the people, black and white, of the South.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDELLY upon being shown the statement that the Knights of Labor of Illinois had formed a political party under the auspices of the order, declared it untrue, and said that if such a thing is attempted by any district or local or State assembly of the Knights of Labor, the charter of the body taking such action will be recalled. The order cannot be turned into a political party.

A GOOSE farm is one of the curiosities of agriculture on the eastern shore of Virginia. Within an area of about 3,000 acres live 5,000 geese, of several varieties, attended by herders and regularly fed with corn, &c. The object is the collecting of down for quilts and pillows, and once in about six weeks a plucking takes place. Only the breast and the sides under the wings are plucked, and it requires the yield of nearly 100 geese to weigh a pound. The raw feathers are sent to Philadelphia for cleaning and sorting.

CHICAGO has a poker club called "The Social Half Dozen," and it is unique in that half of the number are ladies, and that none of the club has ever won a cent at the game. The game is played strictly according to the best rules, and no one can go shy in a pot; but all the money at the end of the game goes to the "kitty," and thus becomes a common fund for the club, and oyster suppers, theatre parties, and the like follow. Scores of times a round sum has been devoted to charity. It is said to be the "most gentlemanlike and ladylike poker game" in existence.

AN examination of the map of the United States will show a strip of land several millions of acres in extent, marked "public land," lying between the States of Kansas and Colorado and Texas. This strip of country was left out by mistake in the original surveys, and is not included in any State or Territorial jurisdiction. Neither is it reached by United States law. It is wholly without a judicial authority, and is, consequently, the abode of the very worst classes in the country. Cattle thieves and criminals of all kinds resort to it as a refuge, and lately cattlemen have partly taken possession of it to evade the action of the President, excluding them from the Indian Territory. There they have established their ranches without molestation.

OUR PROMINENT OLD MEN.

Almost up to the time of his death Horatio Seymour held a position of remarkable power as a wise counselor in his party. He was often styled "the Sage of Deerfield." That the power of old men is great in England we know very well. Indeed, the *Pall Mall Gazette* complains that "in England the seniors have it all their own way," not only in politics but in literature. "In letters, at present," it says, "it would be hard to find a single name of a man under 50 (bar novelists) which could really be considered as well on the front rank of popular authors." This does not describe the situation in this country, for scores of Americans have won brilliant reputations—literary, political, and professional—who are under fifty-two, it is true here that "the seniors" are numerous who retain their powers and their high positions in literature, in politics and in the professions. George Bancroft, says the *Mail and Express*, in his eighty-sixth year, continues his historical work with undimmed faculties. Whittier and Oliver Wendell Holmes, past seventy-five, still display the genius that made them famous. The most vigorous and ablest speech that has been delivered in either House of Congress this session was made by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who has passed his seventy-fifth year without showing the slightest sign of mental or physical decay. Simon Cameron, past eighty-seven, is still a great power in Pennsylvania politics, whenever he chooses to act as an adviser of younger politicians. Judge Thurman, past seventy, is so strong in his faculties and so capable of great efforts that jealous leaders of his own party try hard to keep him in the background. Very recently the New York alumni of Yale found that their old President had no reason for resigning at seventy, that grew out of any failure of his faculties. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, half a dozen years the senior of President Porter, is not only carrying successfully all the burdens of his arduous office, but enlarging the sphere and the facilities and endowments of Princeton, and ready for a debate on "the new education" or the old faiths, on short notice and with all fit foemen for his steel. Ex-President Hopkins, some years past eighty, has been delivering lectures on the most abstruse of metaphysical and scientific questions, and still is recognized as one of the great educational powers of the country. So, too, ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, past eighty-five, is still one of the highest of authorities in the higher realms of law and theology, though not strong physically. David Dudley Field, the eminent jurist, recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday, and is now in the full possession of his faculties.

—The Virginia Legislature has voted down a proposition making the issue of railway passes to members of the State Government a misdemeanor.

BOYS AND THEIR TEMPTATIONS.

Philadelphia *Times*: The two clerks of the First National Bank of Bradford who, though scarcely more than boys, managed to dispose of $60,000 of the bank's money in an effort to get rich in oil speculations, were a little more precocious than the speculative rascal usually is. Ordinarily the boy waits and works till he is cashier or president of the bank before he engages in wheat, oil or stock speculations or carries the deposits boldly off to Canada.

There is nothing, however, in the Bradford defalcation that should surprise anybody. The average boy at 20 thinks he ought to have as much salary or income as his father at 50. He does not want to go through the long course of hard work, self-denial and experience to be able to obtain it that his father did, either. In fact, he wants to begin at the top of the ladder in the matter of income and expenditures. Very naturally he looks about for a short cut to wealth. With this natural desire for plenty of money, with little work, which nearly every boy possesses, let any boy be placed in a great speculative centre, where he sees men make fortunes in a day by a lucky turn in prices, and give him an opportunity to handle money in large quantities and the temptation to use it in speculations of this kind will be almost irresistible. The wonder is not that boys sometimes go wrong under such circumstances, but that they do not do so much more frequently.

There are two or three practical reflections that grow naturally out of this Bradford affair. The first is that the rage for wealth and display which has seized upon people with matured powers and plenty of experience may be expected to spread so the boys who have as yet seen but little of the world and for that reason are easily caught by mere glitter. This being a natural consequence, it is not best for bank officials to leave too great temptations in the way of mere boys. If men of experience and maturity can scarcely be found who are able to withstand the temptations which go along with the handling of large sums of money, common prudence would teach that there was more danger in laying too great responsibility upon boys scarcely out of their teens. Let boys be given work for a while that doesn't carry with it so much temptation.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, '86.

MR. EDITOR: During the week three very plain spoken and agressive documents have been issued by the Administration. The first was the President's message on the right of the Senate to share his information upon which changes in the civil service have been made. The second was a message from the President, in which he condemns in the most decided and explicit terms the outrages committed on the Chinese upon the Pacific Coast, and urges Congress to reimburse the victims for their pecuniary losses. The remaining document is a decided letter from Secretary Manning on the silver policy of the Administration in which he shows no disposition to compromise with the silver element of his party.

There was a rumor current here early in the week to the effect that the Chinese Minister had received instructions from his government to demand from the United States the total disavowal of the recent outrages against the Chinese residents of the Western States, the punishment of the offenders, and a pecuniary indemnity to the sufferers for their losses, and that if the United States refused to comply with the demand, the President was to be informed that the Chinese government would immediately proceed to collect the indemnity from American citizens in business in the Imperial Territory, and withdraw its protection from them; and it was further said that it was this circumstance which led to the promulgation of the President's message to Congress upon the subject. In a recent interview of the Chinese Minister by an Associated Press representative, the Minister said that while he had information that China is greatly excited over these outrages, and that retaliation had in some instances been threatened by the excited people, he has received no instructions to make any formal demands upon this government, nor had he any information that such demands are contemplated.

The project of bringing the various nations of the American continent into closer commercial and political relations, has much to commend it to the serious consideration which it is now receiving from Congress. Senator Frye has introduced a bill in the Senate "authorizing and directing the President to invite, on behalf of the government and people of the United States, delegates from each of the republics of Central and South America, including Mexico, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to assemble in Washington on the 1st day of October, 1886, to consider and decide upon such questions as shall be of mutual interest, and for the common welfare of the American people." There are many questions of mutual interest which would be discussed by the Congress, among the most important of which would be the extension of trade relations, and a common silver coinage. A friendly conference of the nations of the continent would probably accomplish much toward bringing about an understanding on these matters.

The first annual report of the Bureau of Economic Ornithology, about to be issued, will contain much interesting and valuable information relative to the destruction to grain and other crops occasioned by the ravages of birds. It has been found that the English sparrow, which has during the past few years wonderfully increased in numbers, until it is now found in every State and Territory in the Union, is by far the most destructive of any of the feathered tribe, as there are few crops, either of grain or fruit, which wholly escapes its attention. The damages done by the rice bird in some localities has been found to be so great as to be almost incredible. The annual loss occasioned by the ravages of this bird alone is reported to exceed two millions of dollars. In some of the rice producing sections of the South at least twenty-five per cent. of the crop has been destroyed, and thousands of dollars are annually expended in gunpowder and appliances of various kinds for use in killing or driving away the birds. In the city of Savannah three thousand pounds of powder is sold annually to planters to be used in destroying these birds.

The Fitz-John Porter bill has been favorably reported by the Military Committee of the Senate and has been placed upon the calendar. Gen. Logan obtained permission to submit an adverse minority report. The bill will probably not be reached for several weeks.

The appointment of Gen. Alfred H. Terry to be Major General in the place of Gen. Hancock, seems to have given general satisfaction.

The appointment of Mr. Jas. C. Mathews, a colored lawyer of Albany, to succeed Mr. Frederick Douglass as Commissioner of Deeds of the District of Columbia, is not well received by the residents of the District. While it is conceded that Mr. Mathews is a lawyer of ability and competent to discharge the duties of the office, it is insisted that the office should have been given to a resident of the District.

The Educational bill which has occupied the time of the Senate for several weeks, was passed by a vote of 36 to 11 on Friday evening.

The House Committee upon naval affairs has completed its report, in which it points out the peculiar geographical position of the country, and the inadequate means available for defending its foreign or coastwise commerce and the cities scattered along the long line of sea coast; it insists that the future welfare and safety of the country depends upon the action which this Congress may take upon the question of reconstructing the navy, and urges the allowance of liberal appropriations.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

While we of New York city have been having a lively tussle during the week with the railroad pirates, the world, the flesh and the devil, our neighbors over the river in Brooklyn have been holding a faith-cure convention, and are deriving much pleasure and profit thereby. Give your doctor his mittimus, shut up the drug stores, no more calomel and jalap, no more Glauber salts, no more castor oil or Brandreth's pills, as a much easier cure-all has been discovered, if discovery it can be called, for really there is nothing very new about it; for almost two thousand years ago the faithful were told that if they had faith even as small as a grain of mustard seed one might move a mountain. Outsiders may laugh and infidels may scoff, but here comes a witness whose testimony stands unimpeached; who declares that she was a chronic invalid for twenty years—she was bed ridden, she could not dress herself, she had rheumatism, lumbago, erysipelas, paralysis and a complication of complaints which no less than fifty physicians had pronounced incurable. According to the lady's testimony given in open meeting she was not only given over by the doctors, but at least four times she was sure she was dead herself. When every hope was gone and every remedy had failed she bethought herself of prayer, and the very next morning she got out of bed, dressed herself unaided—a thing she had not done for twenty years before. She astonished the household by the vigorous condition of her appetite; beefsteaks, mutton chops, flapjacks and fried potatoes and hominy disappeared as if by magic. She discharged the Irish servant having no further need of help. She tackled the housework with a vim that made the fur fly. It was no uncommon thing, says Mrs. Williams, to have fifteen or sixteen to dinner; but she did all the cooking, and her appetite continuing healthy, a good share of the eating, and when everything was cleared off, calipash and calipee, she washed up the dishes then took a little spin on foot five or six miles just to get the air and shake the wrinkles out, and then attended prayer meeting feeling very much refreshed; came home, made the hash, ground the coffee, prepared the codfish cakes for breakfast, darned some stockings, made a piece of a crazy quilt, set a pan of bread in sponge, read the newspapers, said her prayers, jumped into bed and slept like a top till morning. Who can resist evidence like this? But this is not all. She attended a camp meeting and fell down in a place some ten or twelve feet deep. It was not quite certain that her leg was not broken; however, broken or not, notwithstanding the pleadings of relatives and the entreaties of friends who expected to see her next morning the subject of a coroner's inquest, she refused medical assistance of every kind, resorted only to prayer, and the very next morning though her limb was as black as your hat she got up and walked eight miles just to get up an appetite for her breakfast. I don't wonder that even the Rev. Mr. McBride, the high priest of the faith cure, was astonished beyond expression, and emphatically declared that he had never heard anything half so wonderful before. They had in Brooklyn sometime ago a faith healer by the name of Doctor Monck, who could not only exorcise disease and the devil by the laying on of hands, but if it was not convenient for the patient to come Dr. Monck could send a pocket handkerchief by mail, which, for the very modest fee of five dollars was good for anything from tic doloreux to a broken shin. Business was so good with Brother Monck that he paid as high as a thousand dollars in a single day for advertising. He beat Wilsonia of the magic belt which secures you from every ill; but whether the Lord deserted him or he cured all the invalids, business grew bad with Brother Monck, and the last I heard of this healing saint he was the defendant in a profane law court for attempting to swindle a female convert of several thousand dollars, and a suit brought by a former partner in the dyeing and scouring business, which seems to me rather a queer trade for an evangelist. I knew they washed sinners clean but I had no idea they went for their old coats and pants.

The Brooklyn convention is the first thing in the way of a national manifesto, and we may reasonably look forward in the years to come for conventions in the different States, and revelations more wonderful than anything we have had at the present convention. A few years ago and a lot of heretic skeptics were inclined to make fun of a ship load of devotees who started from the United States to visit the shrine of "our Lady of Lourdes," and later still they refused to believe the wonderful cures performed by a piece of plaster taken from the old chapel at Knock. Why should people doubt? There was a pious man who kept a whisky mill in the Bowery, by the name of O'Shaughnessy. Now Mr. O'Shaughnessy was game of his left leg, and his right bower was not of much account in a foot race. Whether it was bad whisky or a dispensation of Providence, I know not; but he finally took to crutches. He was in a bad way and all the neighbors knew it, and the fellows on the corner shook their heads as he passed and said, he'll never again go on roller skates. One day some one told him of the miraculous cures at the chapel of Knock in Ireland, but he was so knocked up himself that he could not go to Knock, but he got one Dennis Ryan to go for him. Dennis went and brought away a piece of the plaster from the identical spot on the wall where the blessed Virgin disappeared. He brought it direct to New York, and the moment Mr. O'Shaughnessy put it in his breeches pocket he threw away his crutches, and that very day he wanted to enter himself for a foot race. He set up the beer and whisky for the boys all the afternoon and amused the crowd by jumping over the bar. It is quite immaterial whether you believe it or anybody believes it. O'Shaughnessy believes it, and it was O'Shaughnessy that had the game leg.

The Brooklyn convention was well attended, it was highly respectable in its character and in the congregation each day were many pious and excellent people. They had a good time—a regular jubilee, and broke up with the conviction that if we have not reached the millenium, at least they had a touch of Pentecost, and that the faith cure was the biggest thing out.

New York is not a good place for reformers, in fact I don't believe they were ever popular anywhere. The apostles were stoned to death in the streets. John Huss died at the stake. Sidney perished on the scaffold, and now they are going for Harry Hill and Jake Sharp. Harry Hill was not satisfied to let well enough alone, he must try to reform the police. He had no license, but that was no bar to his bar business. On week days there were boxing and wrestling matches and other moral amusements, and on Sunday night a sacred concert with clog dances and horizontal bar. He was prevented by law from selling anything but temperance drinks. If you wanted a whisky cocktail you asked for angel's food. Brandy and water was the elixir of life, Burton ale was heavy wet and rum punch was salvation army. Harry wanted to sell rum but he did not like to pay for police protection to sell it without a license, so he started in to reform the police; the result was not unexpected, his place was pulled the other night and he now begins to realize the experience of reformers in all ages. It will cost him more in a week to appease the offended majesty of the law than the police protection would have cost him for a month.

St. Patrick's day is close at hand and unless Parnell or the Land League or some other potent and benign influence intervenes with the ancient ordther ov Hibernians, it looks as though there might be wigs on the green. The order is divided in New York. Each faction claims to be lineally descended from Bryan Boroo. Phelim Clancarty wore a sash six inches wider than Terrence O'Dhriscoll the legitimate head of the ordther and he had six rosettes instead of five, and the green feathers in his cocked hat were six inches longer than anybody else's. Of course this could not be borne and in a very short time there was a ruction. It is somewhat singular that they should choose St. Patrick's Day for their fight, for St. Patrick was a peaceable saint; but last St. Patrick's Day a riot was only prevented by laying out the marching routes in different parts of the city, several miles apart. We are in hopes that the Sons of St. Patrick will keep the peace on the 17th of March, but already there are wars and rumors of wars, and the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn will refuse them a permit to parade unless some amicable agreement can be arrived at between the rival factions.

The old Latin motto *similia similibus curantur* finds a magnificent illustration in the different branches of the Salvation Army. When we had only one wing they painted the town a bright vermillion, we had processions and music every night. Now the bones are silent, the banjo is dumb, the tambourine no more discourseth. Hallelujah Mary and Praise-the-Lord Maria are kept in the barracks and their mellifluous voices gladden our ears no more. We have an English and an American Harmy here. In every respect except in the matter of finance they are as like as two peas. They dress alike, they talk alike, they hact alike, they both have the same haccent and the same delight in knocking the letter H into several cocked hats. But since we have had the two divisions here we have enjoyed a peace that passeth understanding, so if you are troubled with the Salvation Army up your way send and get a few more of the rival faction and cure them by the Homeopathic formula.

Of the misery of the terrible blizzard through which we have past it is impossible to speak so as to be thoroughly understood. We have had nothing like it hardly in the memory of living men. People in the most comfortable houses suffered. God help the poor, what must have been their fate during that bitter time. The biting wind seemed to puncture everywhere; suicides were numerous and several people were found frozen to death in the street.

The trial of the Texan who killed the thief and gambler Davis has brought together an unusual number of assassins and toughs. The main witness for the prosecution is the brother of the murdered man and as unsavory a scoundrel as ever stretched hemp. If I was on the jury the only ground on which I could be induced to convict the prisoner would be that he did not kill both the rascals at the same time. The jury found a verdict of "not guilty."

The railroad riots in New York have been unprecedented. Labor has never had such an organization before since the world began. This first struggle is but the key-note. Brooklyn is nearly in as bad a condition as New York. What the final result will be the future alone can tell. BROADBRIM.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—The exodus of colored people from southern North Carolina to Arkansas is exciting no little attention in that State.

—Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney and a party of friends started from Washington for Jacksonville, Fla., on Ash Wednesday morning.

—The Emporer Dom Pedro of Brazil is planning the erection of an academy of arts, which will be the first of its kind in South America.

—At last Richmond is in possession of a new railway station. Its station has long enjoyed the distinction of being the worst in the country.

—The gathering of "witch hazel," so called, is becoming a recognized industry in southern Vermont. It is bought for medical purposes at $3 a ton.

—The Boston Athenæum will hereafter open its library on Sunday afternoon for readers, but not for issuing books. The Athenæum now has about 150,000 volumes.

—The peanut crop of last season was a good one, but speculators at Norfolk got control of the market and keep it, so that prices remain high. A hundred thousand bushels are stored in Norfolk now.

—One of the curiosities of Texas is the vampire bat. One of these uncanny creatures flew into the bedroom of a San Antonio woman the other night and nearly frightened her to death by lighting on her.

—Mrs. Langtry has become the possessor of one of the finest sets of Russian sable in the world. It took years to collect, and it is valued at $1,000. It is used as trimmings of collar and flounce to a long coat of black velvet.

—The Bavarian Government are negotiating for the purchase of Prof. Nicolle's recently discovered Raphael, "La Vierge au Sein," which it is proposed to place in the Pinacotheck at Munich. The price asked for this picture is $100,000.

—Pere Didon, the great French Dominican, is engaged in the preparation of a work from which great things are expected. It is to be a refutation of Renan's "Vie de Jesu," a work which has conduced as much, at least, to infidelity as any ever published. Pere Didon has paid a long visit to the Holy Land in furtherance of his researches.

FOR SALE.

A Swiss BARN, a Substantial FRAME HOUSE, a SUMMER HOUSE, a New BARROWEN, a one story-and-a-half CHICKEN HOUSE, 50x15 feet, 37 Apple trees, 40 Peach trees, two-years-old, 9 Quince trees, Pear and Cherry trees, Nearly TWELVE ACRES OF LAND in first-class condition, all of which is for sale AT ONCE. Come and see. Terms suitable. Price reasonable.

REV. J. E. FREEMAN,

mar 13-3 North Weissport, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106 Wall St., N.

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Annual Statement

—OF THE—

LEHIGHTON POOR DISTRICT.

—o—

PETER HEIM, Treasurer, in account with Lehighton Borough Poor District, from March 31st, 1885 to March 31st, 1886.

DR.

To amount received for balance on duplicate of 1884	$ 91 00
To cash borrowed from Chas. Ruff	10 00
To amount for duplicate of 1885, Ezra Newhart	1018 40
To amount from Borough, for work done on streets by Jno. Mertz	4 50
	$1213 90

CR.

By Amounts Paid Out, as Follows:

Peter Heim, overpaid as per last statement	$ 2 81
Franz Ludwig, boarding Nancy Fisher	120 00
Paul Schleicher, boarding David Ackerman	120 00
Mary Weth rent for Levina Summit	30 00
Elizabeth Keiser, board, and nursing Merit Koch	8 0
J. T. Nusbaum, ½ of Mrs. Campbell rent (1 month)	4 00
H. V. Morthimer, Jr., printing annual statement, 1884	17 25
H. V. Morthimer, Jr., receipt and order book	2 75
Alfred Wertman, 12 bush. potatoes	4 80
Jas. Hollenbach, coal	5 20
Sarah Patterson, boarding and nursing Mrs. Chas Paterson	160 00
Mrs. Andrew Riffert, boarding one month, Mrs. Behm	9 00
Mrs. Henry Miller, boarding, 8 mos. Mrs. Behm	51 00
Jno. Vel bower, boarding, 3 months, Mrs. Behm	27 00
Dr. C. W. Bower, professional services	20 00
Franz Ludwig, sewing for Mrs Nancy Fisher	1 50
Mary Webb, sewing for Mrs. Nancy Fisher	1 50
Henry Beckendorf, rent for Phaon Snyder	60 00
Henry Beckendorf, potatoes	4 00
Henry Beckendorf, wood, coal, milk, &c., for Mary Summit	25 24
Henry Beckendorf, milk for Nancy Fisher	3 55
Henry Beckendorf, 2 tickets to Allentown, acct. Benj. Boyer	1 50
Henry Beckendorf, salary as Overseer	25 00
Henry Beckendorf, 2 tickets to Bethlehem, acct. H. Beer	2 50
Wm. Seabolt sat, 1 ticket to Wilkesbarre for poor woman	1 75
Henry Weaver, 4 bush. of potatoes	3 00
Dr. W. H. M. Seipis, professional services, for Hiram Beer and Benj. Boyer	4 50
Elizabeth Keiser, nursing Owen Moyer	50 25
Elizabeth Moyer, nursing Owen Moyer	65 00
David Rehr, rent for Mrs Seigfried	17 50
Owen Klotz, digging grave for D. Seigfried	3 00
T. D. Thomas medicine	45
Lewis Christman, five bushels of potatoes	3 50
J. T. Nusbaum, mdse	8 19
Chas. Ruff, note with six months interest redeemed	103 00
Wm. Weidaw, cabbage for Mrs. Summit	1 00
M. H. Hunsicker, meat for Mrs. Summit	8 31
Saml Seiler, meat for Mrs. Summit	4 48
Chas. Seibert, meat for Mrs Summit	5 30
Aaron Kram 10 bushel of potatoes	6 00
F. Leibenguth, mdse	9 38
Amos Beigle, mdse	2 85
C. H. Rhoads, mdse	3 02
E. H. Snyder, mdse	17 38
Wm. Kemmerer, mdse	7 12
C. M. Snyder & Son mdse	4 00
A. Mehrkam & Son, mdse	1 99
H. Gesterma h, mdse	4 42
Mrs. C. DeTschirnshky, mdse	1 60
David Ebbert, flour	16 95
Charles Tramer, flour	10 45
Heilman & Co., flour	1 50
J. L. Gable, cost	7 40
Jno. Sheckler, tax collector, borough and county tax for Jno. Mertz	3 03
Ezra Newhart, tax collector, poor tax for Jno. Mertz	
J. P. Smith, making tax duplicate, 1885	4 00
Thos. S. Beck, Ext., of estate Maria Paterson, 3 months rent for Mrs. Mulnaren	12 00
Jos. Fink, 12 bush. potatoes	8 40
Dan'l Baltzer, 1 pair wool hose for Nancy Fisher	25
T. A. Snyder, attorney fee for 1885	10 00
H. A. Beltz, J. P., relief orders	3 00
F. P. Lentz, J. P., relief orders	2 00
Peter Heim, shoes for Mrs. & Miss Summit	8 70
Peter Heim, shoes for Miss Mulhaven	2 00
Peter Heim, shoes for Mrs. Whiteknecht	1 85
Peter Heim, salary as overseer	50 00
Peter Heim, per contage for paying out $1:80 13 at 2 per cent	23 60
Auditors, auditing account, 1885	6 00
	$1203 73

RECAPITULATION.

Dr. Total amount received	$1213 90
Cr. Total amount paid out	1203 73
Balance in hands of P. Heim, treas.	$ 10 17

EZRA NEWHART, Collector, in account with the Lehighton Borough Poor District.

DR.

To total amount of duplicate, 1885	$11 5 90
To additions	5 54
	$1111 44

CR.

By Exonerations	$ 29 49
By Commission	55 55
By amt. paid Peter Heim, Treas.	1 16 40
	$1111 44

We, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors, of the Borough of Lehighton, Pa., do certify that we have examined the accounts of Peter Heim, Treas., and Ezra Newhart, Collector, of the Poor District, and find them correct as above stated, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. P. LONG,
H. J. BRETNEY, } Auditors.
M. C. TREXLER,

Lehighton, Pa., March 6, 1886. [3 13

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Overseers of the Poor, of the Borough of Lehighton, until MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1886, for furnishing MEDICAL ATTENDANCE & MEDICINE for the Borough Poor for one year from April 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887, both dates inclusive. Address

PETER HEIM,
H. V. MORTHIMER,
Overseer of Poor, Lehighton, Pa.

RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE.

Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer. It is not a Truss. Worn Day and Night and its presence forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from grateful sufferers cured by this method. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 990 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all kinds of surgical and medical cases. Weakening diseases and private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

New Advertisements,

POOR ACCOUNT

OF THE

Borough of Weissport, Pa.

Auditors' Report of the Account of SAMUEL EVERTS, Overseer of Weissport Borough Poor District, for the year ending March 8th, 1886:

DR.

To balance from last year	$ 10 74
To duplicate, 1885	281 81
	$292 55

CR.

By printing last years' audit report		$ 6 00
By expended for Alice Nicholson:		
Lena Oigale, nursing	$ 8 00	
W. E. Reed, meat	18 32	
C. Miller, rent	32 00	
J. G. Zern, medical services	20 15	
S. Weish, wood	1 25	
M. A. Laury, mdse	8 17	
Rose Kelly, cleaning house	2 00	
Frank Reed, milk, etc	4 18	
Mrs. Geisel, potatoes	50	
J. K. Rickert, coal	75	
J. Ruch, coal	4 50	
H. Boyer, order of relief and indenture of boys	2 00	
J. S. Laury, bread	2 38	
P. J. Kistler, mdse	60 00	
		$ 159 12
Expended for A. Nicholsons' child:		
Julia Ditterline, keeping child six months	$ 45 00	
S. Everit, expenses to poor house, etc	4 12	
		$ 49 12
Expended for Chas. Fox:		
Polly Schwab, 2 mos. board	$ 30 00	
M. A. Laury, boots & socks	3 12	
		$ 33 12
Expended for Betz. Harp:		
H. Boyer, order of relief	$ 50	
J. Ruch, coal	3 00	
M. A. Laury, coal	21	
		$ 3 71
Expended for Al. Friend:		
H. Boyer, justice fees	$ 1 62	
J. K. Rickert, coal	3 60	
		$ 5 22
J. S. Miller, orders of relief, B. Harp and A. Nicholson		$ 1 00
S. Everits, services as overseer		5 00
Commission for collecting tax		14 09
Balance in hands of overseer		16 17
		$ 292 55

Outstanding Bills Unpaid.

P. J. Kistler, mdse for A. Nicholson	$ 28 90
J. G. Zern, services for Nicholson child	5 50
W. E. Reed, meat to A. Nicholson	3 13

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Weissport, have examined the accounts of Sam'l Everts, Overseer of the Poor, and find it as above set forth.

ALFRED WHITTINGHAM,
WM. REED, Auditors.

march 13-86

Financial Statement

—OF THE—

Lehighton Cemetery,

For the year ending Feb'y 6, 1886:

DR.

To Bonded Debt	$2 00 00
To Interest on same	25 91
To Bills payable	68 82
To Real Estate Bought	1455 00
	$3,549 73

CR.

By Labor and Material	$ 158 02
By Interest on Loans	60 03
By Paid for Real Estate	1555 00
By Paid for Deed	5 00
	$1778 02
Outstanding	187 71
	508 74
Owing	$1263 17

—o—

ACCOUNT of FREDERICK BRINKMAN, Treasurer.

DR.

1885.	
Feb'y 7, To Balance in Treasury	$ 181 84
To Money received on Loans Sold and Loans	1595 45
	$1786 79

CR.

By Labor and Material	$ 158 02
By Interest Paid on Loan	60 00
By Paid for Real Estate	1555 00
By Paid for Deed	5 00
By Balance	8 77
	$1786 79
1886	
Feb'y 6, By Balance	$ 8 77

We, the undersigned, having been appointed Auditors, to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lehighton Cemetery, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts, and found the same correct as stated.

Witness our hands this Eighth Day of March, 1886.

A. BARTHOLOMEW, } Auditors.
CLINTON BRETNEY, }

March 13th 1886—3w

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Until you have seen our circular and prices. $250.00 for 15-Horse Power, to $550.00 for 60-Horse Power. Engines complete with governor, Pump, Heater and Throttle Valve and Sight Feed Cylinder Lubricator. More than 1000 in use. Send for circular giving testimonials from every State in the Union. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

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Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Mention this Paper] [mar13-86

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PERSONS ADDRESS,

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March 13-1886

A Farm in the South.

On the Installment Plan-50c. per Month.

Clerks, Store Keepers, Mechanics, Laborers, and People of every vocation, can purchase a farm in the South and not leave their present employment until they have paid for the lands and have had it put in a paying condition. Five acres in grapes will yield a net profit of one thousand dollars annually, and any industrious mechanic or laborer can save enough of his wages every month to pay for and start such a farm. Northern men are now doing this. Why toil on from year to year without a future. Save a little every month and make this sure investment. There is no risks like into corporations and loan associations and saving banks. Try this your wife will help you save the money for the sake of a home of her own. For further information, address,

Frank Woodward, Supt.,

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Southern Pines Health Resort.

The highest known point in the Long Leaf Pine Belt of the South. Free from malaria. Many Northern people are now building winter residences at the Pines. Reference is given to H. E. Parker, *El United Opinion*, Bradford, Vt., L. A. Young, *Ed. Index*, Lisbon, N. Y., H. M. Harris, *Ed. Republican*, Glen Falls, N. Y., H. P. Clark, General Passenger Agent, 229 Broadway, N. York.

SOUTHERN PINES RESORT CO.,

Principle Office, Raleigh, N. C.

March 13-1886.

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LAWSON—Best Early Market Pear.
KEIFFER—Best Late Market Pear.
PARRY and LIDA—Best Market Strawberry. MARLBORO—Largest and Best Early Red Raspberry. WILSON JR.—Largest known Blackberry and best adapted to extreme cold climates where winter protection is necessary. 40 inches around. 162 bushels per acre. NIAGARA and other new Grapes. Fruit Trees, &c.

WM. PARRY, Parry, N. J.

march 13—1886

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From 3 to 10 yd. lengths, at the rate of 3½ to 5c. per yard.

NINE DIFFERENT SHADES OF CASHMERE

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November 28—1y

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—AND DEALERS IN—

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FRESH BREAD & BISCUITS every day. Delivered in town on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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—:o:—

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